REMARKS

1. Foreign Priority:

The certified priority documents were sent by courier shortly after the electronic filing and likely have arrived at the USPTO since.

If the certified priority documents have still not been received by the time this reply is received, the applicant politely requests that the examiner note this again.

2. Objections to the disclosure:

Paragraph [0005] is corrected to recite "can use" rather than "canuse".

In paragraphs [0024], [0027], [0029], and [0032] "two optical viewfinders 30" is corrected to "optical viewfinder 30". For further clarification, these paragraphs are further amended to recite that the single optical viewfinder 30 comprises two ports 31, which are the illustrated holes in Figs.6, 10, and 12. The applicant believes that all instances of this error are corrected.

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The applicant acknowledges the examiner's objection to the term "second digital camera 22", however, this term is used consistently throughout the specifications and only to descriptively differentiate the invention from the "first digital camera 10" of the prior art. The applicant believes that no misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the invention would be caused by this term, and requests that the

requirement for correction be withdrawn.

No new matter is entered by these amendments. Consideration of all amendments to the specification is politely requested.

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3. Proposed amendments to the drawings:

Figs.6, 10, and 12 are amended to correctly illustrate the reference numeral 30 for the optical viewfinder and the numeral 31 for the two ports for consistency with the amended specification. Replacement sheets and annotated marked-up drawings are provided for these figures.

No new matter is entered by these proposed amendments to the drawings. Consideration of the corrected drawings is politely requested.

- 4. Objections to the claims:
- A clerical error resulted in claim 9 being unnumbered. Please accept the correctly number claim 9 as presented in the section AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS.
- 5. Rejection of claims 3-6 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph:

Claims 4 and 5 are amended to recite an optical viewfinder comprising two optical viewfinder ports. This amendment corresponds the claims to the amended specification and drawings. No new matter is entered.

Correa et al. do not teach an optical viewfinder as recited

in claims 4-6.

Reconsideration of claims 3-6 is politely requested.

6. Rejection of claims 1, 2, and 7-9 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Correa et al. (US 6,340,114):

The applicant contends that Correa et al. do not teach all the limitations of claim 1. The applicant has three points to make with regard to this.

First, the moving mirror 122 taught by Correa et al. is not located at a position at which it could reflect the beam emitted by the laser diode 212. The moving mirror 122 is illustrated in Fig. 10 and is described as part of one design of the lens assembly 22 of Fig.1 (col.12, lines 1-12). The laser diode 212 and lens 214 are illustrated in Fig.12 and are described as part of one design of the aiming beam generator assembly 30 of Fig.1 (col.12, line 49-col.13, line 9). Referring to Fig.1, the laser diode 32 (212) emits a beam 36 through the lens 34 (214). The beam 36 then undergoes other manipulation until finally exiting the device at window 44. Correa et al. do not disclose the beam 36 entering the optical baffle 20 to reach the lens assembly 22 where the moving mirror 122 is located. There are simply no further optical components to achieve this. While light (reflected from an object being scanned) can reach the lens assembly 22 and thus the moving mirror 122, the laser beam 36 emitted by the laser diode 32 (212) cannot.

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It should be apparent that the moving mirror 122 is incapable of "reflecting the laser beam from the first lens

set" as recited in claim 1. That is, the limitation of claim 1 of "a reflector installed inside the housing in a rotatable manner for reflecting the laser beam from the first lens set" is a positional limitation of the applicant's reflector that is not taught by Correa et al.

Second, the lens 118 taught by Correa et al. is not located at a position at which it could diverge the laser beam. The lens 118 is part of the lens assembly 22 which receives light from the field of view of the optical baffle 20 (col.7 lines 49-53). While light originating from the laser diode 32 (212) and scattered from an object being scanned may reach the lens 118, this cannot be considered the same as the lens 118 "diverging the laser beam reflected by the reflector" as recited in claim 1.

Thus, the lens 118 is not "a second lens set installed inside the housing for diverging the laser beam reflected by the reflector" as recited in applicant's claim 1.

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Third, the lens 116 taught by Correa et al. is not located at a position at which it could diverge the laser beam. The lens 116 is at a position comparable to the position of the lens 118, and the same argument applies.

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In summary, Correa et al.'s moving mirror 122, lens 118, and lens 116 are all part of the objective lens assembly 22 and are accordingly not at positions to reflect the laser beam emitted by the laser diode 32 (212). Correa et al. teach that these components act on light entering the optical baffle 20. In contrast, the applicant's claim 1 clearly recites that the reflector, second lens set, and third lens set are for

"reflecting/diverging/focusing the laser beam". Moreover, the applicant's laser paths are further defined in the wherein clause at the end of the claim. Therefore, Correa et al. do not teach or suggest all limitations of applicant's claim 1.

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Reconsideration of claim 1-9 is respectfully requested. Claims 2-9 are dependent on claim 1 and should be allowed if claim 1 is allowed.

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Sincerely,

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6 Winten Han

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Annotated Marked-up Drawing

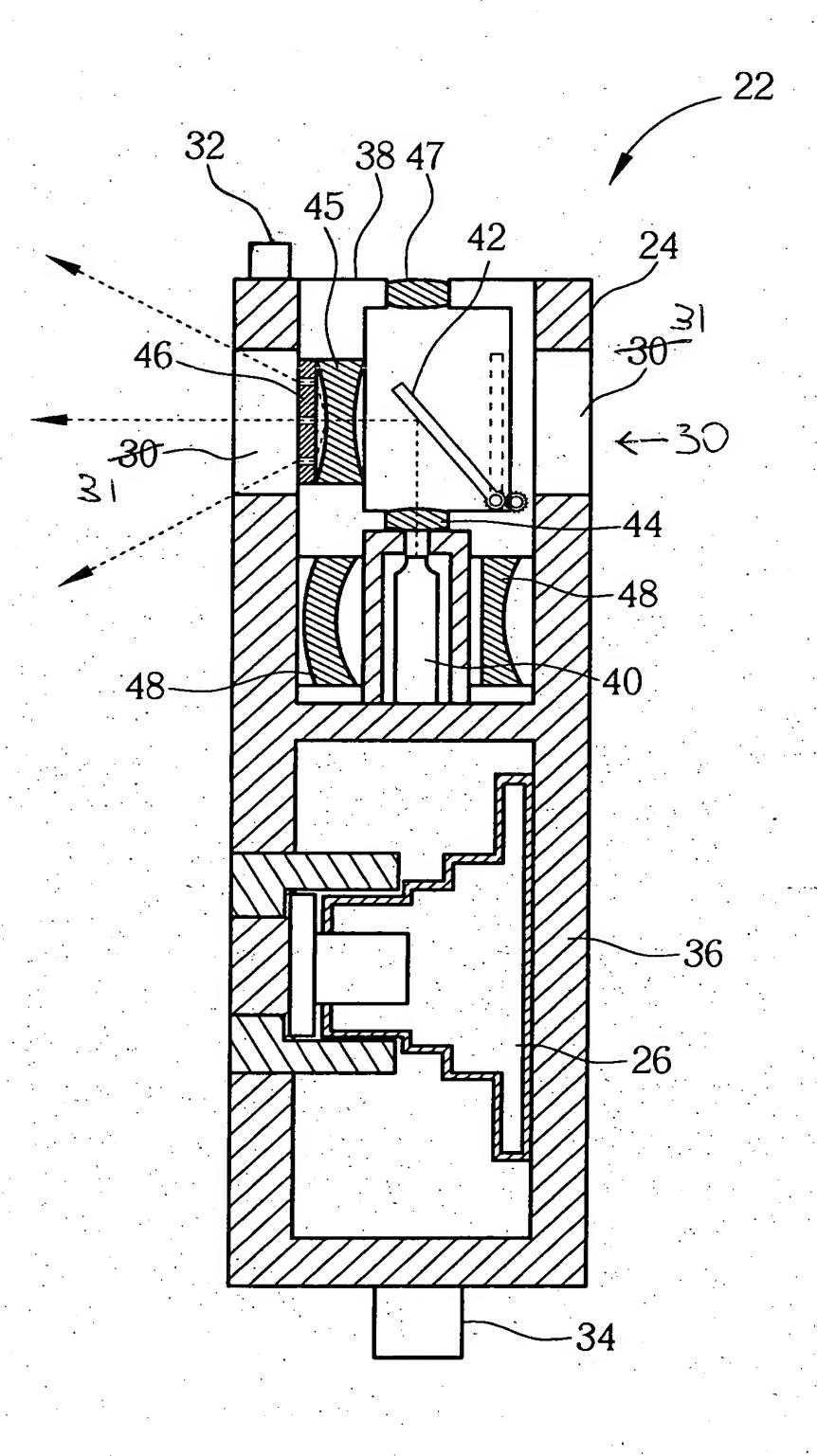


Fig. 6

·Annotated Marked-p Drawing



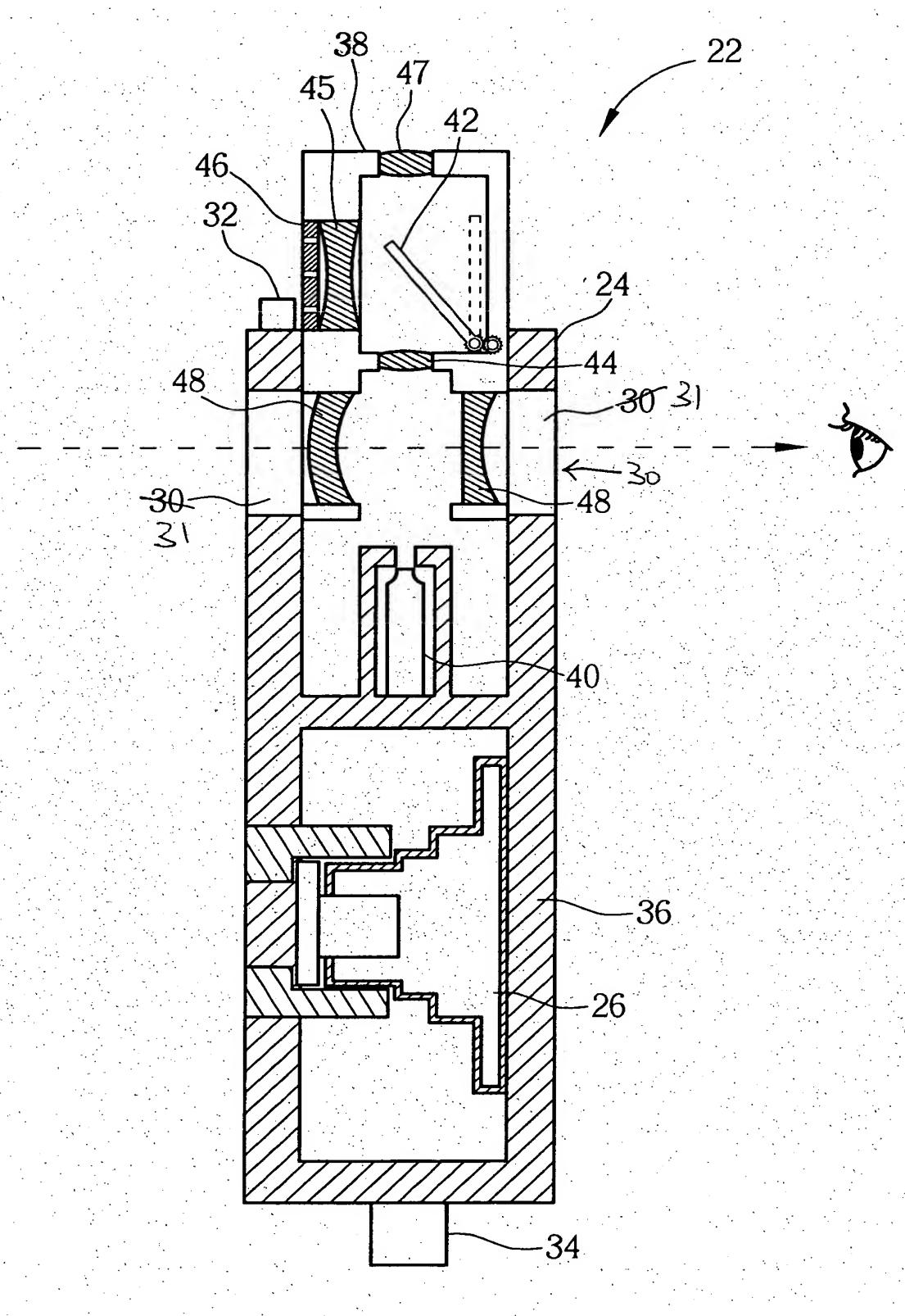


Fig. 10



Annotatel Marked-up Drawing

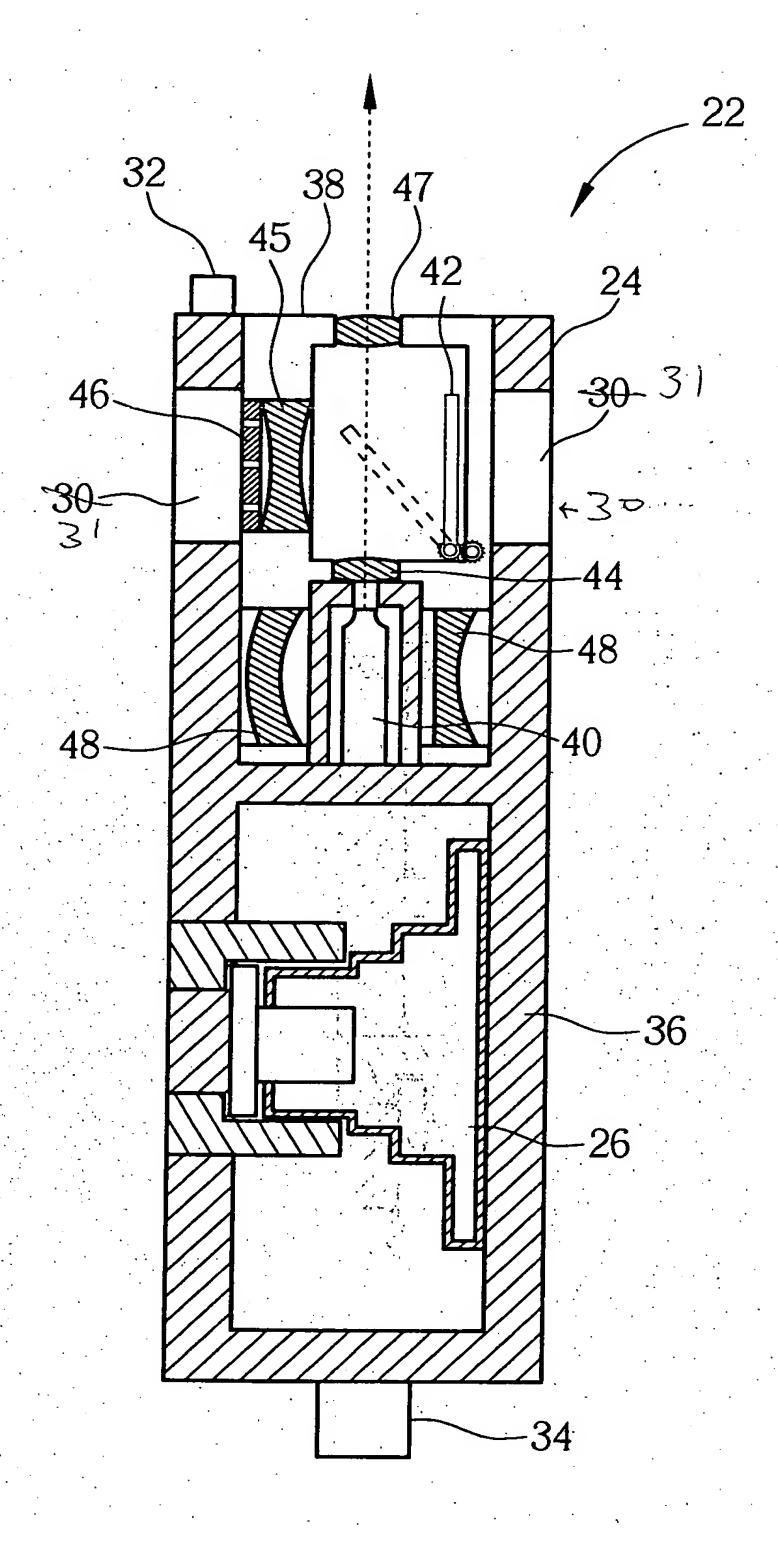


Fig. 12